# SUNDAY SAUNTERINGS.

On the Strand and in the Wildwood.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCURSIONS.

## How the Masses Enjoyed a Bright Summer Day.

The glorious brightness of yesterday and the ample means afforded for enjoying it, called forth thousands from the streets and byways to the parks and pleasure grounds in and near the city. The cars running to the Central Park and beyond were crowded all the afternoon bearing great freights of humanity out beyond the city's heat. The different ferries and steambay carried large numbers of pleasure-seekers to West-chester and Harlem, to Long Island, Staten Island and Jersey. During the early hours of ovening the crowds began to return, and many found their way to Gil-more's and the Central Park gardens, where, in listening to sweet music, the Sunday's pleasure was appro-priately concluded.

The minor parks and squares were crewded morning and afternoon, but the great attraction was the Central Park, and thither all day long pressed the stream of young and old, rich and poor, tair and homely, covering the sidewalks and filling cars and carriages as tightly as they could well be packed, many of the former carrying a load of from fifty to sixty passengers. The Park itself had put on its holi-day attire. The recent rains had washed every blade of grass and leaf of tree and shrub till they glowed like very emeralds; the roads and paths were cleaner than the deck of a man-oi-war, while the well filled lake—its surface broken into gentle ripples by the breeze—added tenfold to the fresh-ness and beauty of the scene. The singing of birds nong the trees, breaking the silence of the Park an among the trees, breaking the silence of the Park and filling the air with cheerful melody, had a peculiar charm for ears accustomed to the din and roar of crowded streets. The accuse was warmed and brightened by the rays of the sun, which might have proved a trifle toe warm had they not been tempered by the steady breeze. As it was, the heat, though far from oppressive, made the shade a thing to be desired and those seats—

been tempered by the steady breeze. As it was, the heat, though far from oppressive, made the shade a thing to be desired and those seata—

For talking age ard whispering lovers made—
that came within the shadow of a tree were the most eagerly sought and quickly filled, while later in the day many sought the cool recesses of the arches under the drives. Buring the morning not many persons visited the Park, but shortly after noon the press began, and at high the number of visitors had reached upward of 75,000. The crowd filled the main roads, sometimes to excess, and overflowed into every path and footway. The proportion of children was, of course, very large, and many of the little boys and girls could not forbear to violate the most conspicuously placed warnings that forbid trespassing on the grass plots and picking the flowers and shi ubs. For the most part, however, they found legitimate vent for their high spirits is running up and down the paths and playing "tagi" and hade and seek in the rustic bowers. From first to last the swings were in constant motion, while many of the little ones spent their happiest moments in carriages drawn by teams of goats. Others, emplating the mountain tourist, climbed the steep paths on mules and donkeys led by small boys is uniform. Baby carriages, at "eight cents an hour," were generally considered more sate and commedious than even the sure-locted mule, and found more liberal patronage from the very young, while the great majority found, perhaps, equil pleasure in the use of their two legs. Among the more ignorant visitors quite a number were puzzled to guess who the statue of Shakespeare represented, their curiosity being exclude hy the singularity of the dress. The new Halleck naturally received the most attention, and in front of it there was generally a large crowd, which was nothing if not crutical. Use individual wondered at the length of the "picadilly" collar, while a third exclaimed at the "big button on his vest," till a fourth explained than it was used to "pul

Park and Coney Island road, running from Green-wood, touches the central pertion of the inland. This company will run during the aummer months eighty-five or ninety trains per day.

Contempor's Tweony-stirre Regiment Band has been engaged, and an open-air concert will be given every yevening, from baif-past seven P. M. to baif-past hine I. M., in the plaza near the thermina, A hine island has already been boorded, and demandare now engaged tiling up with earth and sous the upper portion of the beach, so that there will be a pleasant promenade. The Boerum street line of cars, rounding from Faiton terry; a line of cars from Hamilton terry now connected with this line, and cars from the ferrice on the Eastern District are also making arrangements, with a similar object in view. Express trains to Consylishand are now run from Greenwood making the trip in lifteen minutes. Gunther's old dummy line, running from the southern entrance to Greenwood via Bath, is still in active operation, and connect with horse cars from Pailon and South forfrest; portion of the work the trip is necessarily rather testious for New York and Sau Beach road from Bay Ridge to Manhasses Beach, on the eastern portion of the siand, will be completed some time during the season. In year building a large hotel at the Coney Island end of their route, and have purchassed the rolling stock used at the Centennial Exhibition. The New York and Sau Beach road from Bay Ridge will have its depot situated between Junthers and the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad dopots. They have purchassed one of the government Gentennial buildings, which is to be used to a state the state of the matter, which may perhaps, delay the progress of their work. Both these income room of the size of the matter, which may perhaps, delay the progress of their work. Both these income of unaffective the continuation of the size of the matter, which may perhaps, delay the progress of their work. Both these inportanted all these improvements that have been made since for our attended to the public next Wednesday. One thousand yard for the specied.

The visitors yeaterday evidently apprenated all these improvements that have been made since last the west e

Plymouth Rock, under the management of Jarrett & Paimer, from this city to West Point, afforded a delightful sail and a pleasant time to the thousands who participated. The Plymouth Rock has been repainted, refurnished and recarpeted, and looks in all her beauty almost tike a new boat. Ample accommodations were taxed to the utmost yesterday, for, although the sale of tickets was limited to 2,000, many presented themselves at the gangway with money in their hands whom in the rushing crowd it was impossible to turn back. At the starting point, pier No. 1, 1,150 tickets were sold, and as the boat was there over an hour there was no great rush, but at the Twenty-second street landing as immense crowd had gathered, and it needed the combined efforts of Commodore Tooker, several policemen and a number of the deck hands of the boat to prevent them from rushing pell mell through the gangway. As it was, several did get on board without either money or ticket, and the crown was so dense that several ladies lamited. At last Mr. Jarreit gave orders that no more should be admitted; the gangway was drawn in and the magnificent steamer sailed away, with band pisying, chimos ringing and flags of all nations floating gayly in the fresh breeze. A great number of the passengers were women, and a large number of children accompanied them, among them not a few infants in arma. A musical programme of large proportions had been arranged, and was rendered to the satisfaction of all on beard. Unon the arrival at West Point, a large number of the passengers disembarked and wandered about, enjoying the views until the bell and whistle gave the signal for re-embarking. The return home was attended with no especial incident, but the hour at which New York was reached was very late, and much disappointment was experienced by those who had anticipated being home by eight o'clock, or, at the latest, by nine o'clock. The Plymouth Rock will be put in the Dry Dock to-day, at the foot of Pike street, East River, where she will be thoreaghly recal

### PICNICS.

THEIR TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS-RELIG-IOUS, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PICNICS-CON-

TRASTS OF OUTDOOR ENJOYMENTS. readers will no doubt find interest in all that appertains to the subject. The origin of the picnic may afely be said to have been coexistant with the first large city and to have grown apace with the gradual picole varieties have increased until now according to trustworthy statisticians, there are not fewer than too brief and the weather too fervent to allow an extended mention of all of these, and the most satisfactory method of dealing with the question of species is to accept the calculation as true and say a few words about those types of picnic which are familiar to the general reader. The pillering tendency of slang is manifested in the many heretofore have been associated many of the pleasant-

herestore have been associated many of the pleasantest recollections of summers gone. Some of the very
modern uses of the word are sufficient to prove to any
unbiassed mind the truth of the statement that plenice
are of pleasant memory. For instance, when a mer,
coant has driven a one-sided bargain with a less enlighties decided be a speaks of having had a "pionic."
The youth whose thoughts at this special season
lightly turn, &c., speaks with poetlo metaphor of an
evening speat with his insumorata as having
been "a regains picnic." The husband
of years' standing, who used to be at "lodge" or
"club," now returns home interior "a picnic."
Crain articles of clothing have been dubbed with the
word "picnic," and in fact every going from home is
called by the jinging name.

The picnic, when first it began to gain public favor,
was regarded as an immoral custom, and sach was the
opposition to it that the Church took occasion to brand
it with disapproval, thus annihilating a profile source
of income. Many may remember the time when it was
not considered the proper thing to attend a pionic; but
the prejudice, being an unjust one, soon passes away,
and to-day the picnic is as thoroughly an American
institution as the axe or the cherry tree or the cocktail
or pork and beans. The economy of picnics is
an interesting study; they are a means of
revenue than which no other is more profitable.
Thousands of dollars are collected every year through
them for worthy objects, and under the guise of
pleasure many persons are seduced into doing good by
aiding needy causes. All pionics, be it understood,
are not of this worthy type. The Barney O'Rafferty
Scial Club, the Ludwig Schatzhabbebios Coteries and
other equally influential political organizations are
libels of the word plonic; for, as a general rule, their
catertainments are "strikes" on political aspirants,
the theory being that the best "putter up" will be the
next Assemblyman. Picnics and lager beer have by a
very natural process been coupled in the general
mind, and y

reflects.

How Pionics Ark ordanized.

To digress from the interesting topic of dryness, which, if pursued to proper length, would fill columns, let us take a look behind the scenes and see the various motives on which the pleasant occasions depend for being. The church pionic, which seems all poetry and sunshine (with a slight mixture of lemonade and see tream), owes its being to puching want. A morigage, or more frequently the interest on one, has to be paid off. The solvent members of the church are not gentable, having migrated hither and thither for summer vacation, and their less fortunate tellow worshippers are unable to "come down with the dust," as Dean Swill has it. An excursion or please is proposed, and every member of the church gets a certain number

are not genatable, naving migrated lather and talling for stammer vacation, and their less fortunate tellow worshippers are unable to "come down with the dust," as Dean Swift has it. An excursion or plenic is proposed, and every member of the church gets a certain number of take tickets, and all the freeds of the church have to take tickets, and all the freeds of the church members are laid under contribution in the same way. The majority recognize only a day of sport, and, under a pleasant form, a tax has been levied and the mortgages in satisfied.

The true inwardness of the political picelic is much more complex and beautiful than that of a Geneva watch. In the good old days when the tiger face of Americus grimaced from the vest lapel of so many pair lots in this region the favorite method of approaching a political leaser or aspirant was to appear in a red flannel shirt and demand a sroops of silver, to be shot for by the "boys." As a large number of the borg have now no sideboard on which to display the troppy, and as many of the solid silver organizes, the custom has grown obsolics. The target excursion likell is now a thing of the past, and the pionic, which combines shooting and many other things with beer drinking, has usurpout its place. As a general rule, the political club drat organizes, and its for a greater or less time nameses, until some gentleman axious to serve his country comes along and bestows on it his name and part of his fortune. The former may violate all the teness of cuphony, but the latter must be sufficient at least to pay for the farniture, which was purchased on the monthly instalment plan, and discharge the obligation of rent for the "roome" for six months. The club has now a name, and its local habitation lessecured for the time being. Then the moving aprits of the club propose a picnic and time pair on takes one or two hundred tacts, and hundreds are soid to others, indisenced by the growing strength of the club. The affair is a success, election day comes, and the pairs of th

## STEALING RAILROAD TICKETS.

For a week past County Prosecutor Abeel and other Newark officials have been investigating an alleged con spiracy of Central New Jersey Railroad employes and others to deirand that company by larcentes of tickets on the Newark and New York branch. On Monday on the Newark and New York branch. On Monday night, acting under Colonel Absel's orders, Chief Mills, of Newark, arrested a man named Thomas Nesbitt, of No. 89 Parkhorst sireet. He was taken before Justice Otto and placed under \$500 ball. Subsequently the ball was increased to \$2,000. When Nesbitt was arrested he name was not written on the police docket. Another party, namen George Hall, employed in the New York herry box at the loot of Literty street, was arrested with Nesbitt. Justices Jessup and Otto declare that he was not taken before them. The impression is that he is held with a view to using him as state's evidence.

It is stated that the steal has been going on for years, and that it has run up to as much as \$100 a day. This is scarcely possible, however, as it would absorb too

It is stated that the steal has occupied to only years, and that it has run up to as much as \$100 a day. This is scarcely possible, however, as it would absorb too large a portion of the centre income from the Newark and New York branch. Chief Mills regards the story as greatly magnified. The complaint upon which Nesbit was arrested was made before Justice Jusup by Mr. H. P. Baldwin, general passenger agent of the Central Railroad.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

Norz .- Letters intended for this column must be insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to omply with this rule simply waste time in writing .-ED. HREALD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:I would respectfully solicit space in the "Complain Book" to state my case against the Jennsylvania Central Railroad Last Wednesday, leaving Philadelphia for Pittsburg with the noon express, I maked for ticket in the drawing room car for Pittsburg, and was told they had no parlor cars on the truin, but could give me an upper berth in the sleeping car. The train leaves New York at nine A. M., arriving at Pittsburg either New York or Philadelphia he is compelled to enter the packed coaches (not very pleasant for any center the packed coaches (not very pleasant for any distance on a warm day) or engage a berth in the sleeping car at \$2, whereas the fare in the parior cars would be only \$1. Such was the case on Wednesday; there were fully 100 passengers for the train, which had only two coaches, but about aix sleeping cars. A number of gentlemen and myself inquired for the smoking car and was informed there was none on the train. They advertise "comfort." I have not discovered that as yet for the past three years on the renayirania Railroad. Then, I belong to the class called "commercial travellers," from whom this road derives considerable in passenger fares and ireight. They self a through ticket to Pittsburg, good for two days only, for \$10, and one good until used for \$12.50. As a rule all commercial travellers stop for two or three days in Philadelphia ere going on to Pittsburg, and, consequently, are compelled to pay \$12.50, and then, if they have over 100 pounds of baggage, they are charged for every pound over that amount. Cannot this be remedied and regular customers of the road be accommodated at as low a price as an occasional traveller? They try to impose as much as possible upon the

OBSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALKS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Presuming that pedestrians are entitled to the free use of the sidewalks I would respectfully call the attention of the proper authorities to the permanent ob-

CLEAN THE BAMBLE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

In that lovely and much !requested part of the Central Park, the Ramble, there is situated about its contre a cespool of malaria. I wish to ask, can no stops be taken to rid our beautiful Park, and the resort of so many thousands, from an infectious pool? STUDENT.

ELEVATED RAILROAD PARKS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Book" and seeing the benefits produced from them, permit me a small space, hoping my complaint may meet the eyes of the officers of the New York Elevated Railroad. I have been a constant rider on this road, and noticed, until recently, that it was well patronized, but of late there has been a falling off in the number of passengers. I attribute this solely to the exorbitant fare asked by this railroad company. I have heard of many who would patronize it were the fare reduced, and it has been a puzzle to me why the failroad company have not looked into this matter. It would be impossible to argue that the read has not paid; but if within the last meath such be the case, the above reason, I can assure them, is the cause. Let me suggest to the officers, either reduce the fare or give a reduction on package tickets. An action of this kind would meet the approvar of every one and increase the receipts of the company. Something onght to be done. Let the company reply.

REGULAR RIDER.

REFORM THE STREET BAILBOADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The HERALD & efforts in advancing rapid transit are highly appreciated, but why not in the meantime imdisgrace to this fine city to endure such dilapidated conveyances as are used on the Fourth avenue line, whose uploatered customs are intessed with vermin, are miserably filuminated, dejectively ventiated and are run at such long intervals that each car is filled to lis atmost capacity. None but an American would tolerate such an imposition, especially the excessive fare, which should be reduced. Why sustain the old war rates when all things—wages, and even the Heriald—bas been reduced in price. If the old rates must be continued int the public have what they are entitled to—decent accommodation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-This is my second protest to the occupancy of the outheast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue by hackmen. They are a fearful nuisance. As I stated before, they crowd the walk, spit tobacco and importune every one to "Have a hack." Now, this having a hack is all very well when one desires one; but most people don't nowadays, and when they do the average New Yorker knows how to ask for it. Can't these men be compelled to sat in or on their cabs and give the walk to pedestrians?

STAND BACK.

TOMPKING PARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I have noticed several complaints in your paper in

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Permit me to call your attention to a city ordinance which to all appearances is being abused, to the detriment of merchants of this city. This is my experishowing their authority, charging \$1.75 for "stamping showing their authority, charging \$1.75 for "stamping two scales and two weights," and gave receipt. Today, to my surprise, another man called to "inspect scales," showing a big shield as his authority. When told about the charge of the other parties he declared ta nextortion, verlying his statement by the production of a printed pamphiet on the law, whereby thirty-one cents should have been their legal fee, and no more. His own price was \$1.53, which I paid. I understand that I am one of many this has been practised door, and I think it but just that such petty abuses should be brought under the notice of the proper authorities.

BAY RIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I think it is a shame that the city should allow the their cars blockading the windows of the residents of the lower part of Greenwich street on Sunday and the lower part of Greenwich street on Sunuay heeping out the daylight. I think that they should have some depot or something to put their cars in on a bunday. By inserting this in the "Complaint Book" of the HERALD, you would do the residents of the lower part of Greenwich street a very great favor.

J. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Is no one going to raiso his voice against the destruction of that nonle old landmark, the reservoir on Forty second street, about the only honest piece of work that was ever done entire. O, let it not be destroyed, for if it cannot be used for its present purpose any longer let it be rooted and turned into a gigentic museum, or an amphitheatre for circuses, dog shows, tairs, or oven bull fights; saything, in dog shows, tairs, or even bull lights; anything, in section, but let the old pile remain as a monument as cernal as the pyramids, to show inture generations that this city once, at least, had bonest government which gave to the people the worth of their money and eschewed jobs. It is an ornament to the city, and all those who are so fortunate as to live in its immediate vicinity should leel proud of their monest old neighbor. As a boy I looked upon the old walls with awe; as a man I look upon them with veneration, its destruction would be a crime, and open up to a lot of hungry positicians more vile jobs, with which this city has already been too index accuraed.

OLD CITIZEN.

A STREET DANGER. TO THE ED. TOR OF THE HERALD :-

Will you please call the attention of the Department of Public Works to the large hole that extends across the whole street in front of No. 145 West Thirtieth street, which is very dangerous to the public driving in that book? By so doing you will oblige the writer.

A WORD TO MR. CAMPBELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I would like to call the attention of Mr. Campbell to a pile of stone and dirt on Second avenue, near Forty a pile of stone and dire on recommendation in the street, west side, which blocks the water up and causes it to remain there all the time, as there is a looky hydrant that is constantly keeping up the suppose when the suppose we have a suppose the suppose that is constantly keeping up the suppose when the suppose we have a suppose the suppose that is the suppose that it is the suppose that is the suppos

THE PURE MILK QUESTION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I would like to call your attention to a certain affair which I think will be of some interest to the general public. There are certain milk stores which advertise the best Orange county milk, warranted pure, for the

fered in really good taith I would have nothing to say; but being a mikman myself I know that it is quite impossible to sell really pure milk at such a low price. I will here state that good milk cannot be sold at such an extraordinary low rate, and the milk thus advertised must of course be unsafe to use and injurious to the public health. Would it not be well for the suspectors to pay these fellows a visit?

HONEST MILKMAN.

FISH IN THE CROTON PIPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Thanks to your "Complaint Book" card playing is now prohibited on the Harlem boats. But now the fish are playing their little pranks upon us, and what The water in our house stopped sud are we to do? The water in our house stopped sud-debly, and, calling in a plumber, be opened our con-nection with the main and pulled out several fish, which had got in and blocked up our supply. Brain food we need, but then we want it in a regular way and don't care to have it mixed with our water. When we take fish we want it all fish, and so with our water. Can't something be done?

Is there an ordinance against teams and trucks standing on the walks and crosswalks? Car drivers may also take notice :- Is it lawful to drive rapidly i turning the corners of the streets? The uniform cus

CABIN CURTAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Wallace's article in the Herald, I may say, is quite up to the point, and his suggestion, also "Hamil-ton's," ought to be carried out. If the Union Ferry Company would see that window curisins were hung up I think it would prove satisfactory to quite a number of steady passengers. I have often thought of this dida, but never ventured to say anything about it, but when I read "Hamilton's" and F. L. Wallace's articles, published lately in the Hamalto, I thought might as well keep the "pot a boiling." MACDUFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

A bachelor correspondent says that ladies are in the habit of staring at men in the streets, and he mentheir husbands, turned round to look at some hand be sure many young women, both married and single, flirt with their eyes and give wicked men opportunities to respond. The Pittaburg Commercial says that the only way to look at woman's iralities is to shut your eyes; but from David's time to ours man has been inventing spectacles, telescopes, microscopes, spectroscopes, and opera gisses with which to help his eyes, instead of preterring to go it blind. It is bard for many a woman to avoid showing that she knows when she is being stared at by a handsome man. She grows brighter; her eyes snap; her words flow more rapidly; she cannot help being evidently conscious that she is the object of admiration. But this is not true of the modest girl or woman. There are many who are stared at and never know it; who, if they happen to have their eyes turned in the direction of a gentleman, are hardly conscious of him, and who pass through life without having taken an earnest glance toward any man except a lover, a brother or a husband. The staring women are plenty, but there are modest women, too, kr. Correspondent.

TRUEMAN. be sure many young women, both married and single

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET RESERVOIR TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I think it is quite time that we citizens should have something to say in regard to the disposal of public property. These rings, &c., getten up for swinding purposes, should be stopped, and this one that is now in its infancy should be nipped in the bud. I allude to the Forty-second street reservoir, which cost the city and to be only valued at about \$200,000, is a fraud. The idea of saving the city \$240,000 when they can save was well posted in public matters might enlighten you better. Would it not be better for the taxpayers to leave the structure as it is and convert it into a Tombs Prison? a site for which has been long looked for. This is a chance to do the thing handsomely. A more eligible site cannot be found, and the rapid advancement of value in property and eccumulation of crime demand it. A little remodelling in the interior in the matter of cells, offices, &c., will be just that thing, and make a fine prison and an bonor to the city—just as it is externally, a section each lor either sex, with no outst, but as they are wealthy they can move to more eligible property now lying vacant up town. Fith avenue upon the boulevards and drives. Don't you think so? The promenade on the top of the Mail will do as an observatory during executions, &c., besides the city gaining about \$100,000 yearly from the sightseers at \$1 eachmore than outble what the property would rent for its suggestion of ithis same place as a Capitel. That should not be, as there are more eligible sites for such a thing; say up in Bloomingdale, about Eighty-sixth street, ould be made a handsome place. Besides it would enhance the value of property there and attract building also, and then ween the Capitol was up there they would be too lezy to walk and berse cars. was well posted in public matters might enlighten you better. Would it not be better for the taxpayers to at, as they would the schemers) cause rapid transit, as they would be too lary to walk and horse cars too slow. So, as Messra. Butler, Sherwood, Toussy and Ety have a theory of their own, piesse allow thus, my theory, to appear in your columns, and probably it will be the theory of the general public, who, I trust, will make it a lact. Respectfully, OAEGA.

## DECORATION SERVICES.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT PROSPECT PARK DECORATED BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE

The grand plaza of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in vicinity of the Lincoln statue, was the scene of the inauguration of the decoration services yesterday afsquare area of ground in front of the bronze figure of Lincolo, in the centre of which the platform and speakers and guests. On the platform were seated Mayor Schroeder, General H. W. Slocum, Generals E. B. Fowler, E. D. Koezley, Colonels T. C. Trow-bridge, James McLeer, D. D. Briggs, W. C. Booth,

E. B. Fowier, E. D. Kocziey, Colonels T. C. Trowbridge, James McLeer, D. D. Briggs, W. C. Booth, Henry De Bevoise, E. W. Bruminghosen and E. B. Squres; Park Commissioner James S. T. Stranham and Chief Engineer John G. Culyer. At the o'clock about ten thousand people had assembled in the vicinity of the statue, when Colonel Trowbridge called the meeting to order and introduced the presiding officer, P. W. Ostrander. That gentlemar, announced that the children of public shools Nos. 9, 10 and 15 would sing "America," and he requested the assemblage to join in the chorus. Mr. Ostrander spoke with feeling of the memory of President Lincoin, and Rev. R. C. Putney, of the Park Methodist Church, offered the invocation, after which the children sang the hymn, "Soldiers' Memorial Day."

REC. EMORY J. HANNES.

The oration was delivered by Rev. Emory J. Haynes, who said that all had met to do houor to the memory of a man whose existence had conferred a lasting benefit upon his country. Therefore it was not a sacriegious desecration of the day to boid these ceremones. They should praise God that He hath given to the children of men such a teacher and leader as Lincoin. We should be able upon leaving the presence of such a man to say, "I have looked upon the form of an honest man; upon one who was good and true." He reminds us of the greatness to which an humble human being may rise by the exercise of truth and duty. The statue of the benefactor of his race says to us "to live an honest life is possible. I have tried it and succeeded." But Lincoin is beyond our honoring or dishonoring him, having entered into rest. The statue stands here that the father may say to his boy, "I fold you about honesty and virtue and truth. Know, then, this man was one who did all these things about which I have been telling you." The inanumate bronze, said the speaker, into up its ddil shape to give rebuke to some mor wor oil past it on their way to yonder gates of pleasure, for it threatens confusion to more than one of them, whose creed is "e

ure save that which was set on a higher and nobier purpose.

When Mr. Haynes had concluded his address the 'Russian Hymn' was sung by the children, and, after the benediction had been given, the veterans of Frank Head Post, C. A. R., and delegations from other posts of that organization, marched past the statue, which was festioned with evergreens, and deposited flowers on the moss which was institutive arranged at the base of the pedestal. A wreath of white roses adorned the head of the bronze. Plants and flowers were also contributed to the adornment of the statute by children and out zens, and after the hymn "Feace to the Braye" had been sung the ceremony was concluded and the crowd dispersed.

## HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual spring exhibition of the New York Horticultural Society will be opened at Gilmore's Garden Tuesday evening next, May 29. Arrangements are now in progress for placing the trees, plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables, and the exhibition will be handed over to the judges. Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.
All the awards will be made immediately, and at bairpast seven the exhibition will be thrown open to the
public. Mr. Gimore will give his concerts as usual
during the exhibition. The annual dinner of the New
York Horticultural Society will jake place on fuesday,
after the judges' decisions have been obtained. CRAZY HORSE'S BAND

The Surrendered Hostiles at the Red Cloud Agency.

JUSTICE FOR THE RED

Send the Indian Ploughs Instead of Tomahawks.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Nebraska, May 7, 1877. There can be no more appropriate place for commencing a description of the American Bedouins than the arrival of Crazy Horse and his large band of Northern Sloux, who have long been looked for at this igency and finally made their appearance yesterday. A full outline of this was telegraphed to the Herald yesterday, but a few words may not be out of place at

The evening previous Red Cloud and Crazy Horse camped on a branch of War Bounet Creek, seven or eight miles from the agency. Early yesterday morning they were met while on the march in by Lieutenant Clark, of General Crook's stall, who is to have charge of them while on the reservation, and who came to show them the place where they should camp. When he approached Crazy Horse dismounted and, seating himself on the ground, said he wished to shake hands while thus seated because that was the sign that the peace made was to last through life and forever. After shaking hands the subordinate chiefs, five or six in number, approached and shook hands likewise. One of them, He Dog, presented the Lieutenant with a very handsome war bouget and a "medicine shirt" made of buckerin and trimined with scalp locks. The buffale robe upon handed to him and a pony given-all intended as an expression of good feeling and regard. Soon after the strange procession resumed its way to the Agency, where, as may be imagined, it produced something of a sensation; and truly it was an odd, barbaric sight that long black procession of human figures, with the great herds of poules moving down the distant hillside like a sky almost cloudless; each ray was reflected back from the bright surfaces of the tinsel, bead and metal trappings, in which the savage so loves to attire himself. First came a column of in the United States army-under charge of Sergean the left, and sat their ponies as if both horse and rider bad been carved out of the same block of wood. Noxt came Crazy Horso and his warriors in compact columns, many of them singing a rude and slow-measured chant called the Poace Song, finally the squaws, old men and children, with the village itself. Every one who could ride rode; waiking is a much an indignity in the eyes of an Indian as it is in those of a Spanish hidalgo. Scores of little ponies trotted by, carrying upon their backs quaint panniers of painted buffalo hides (called parficing in the land ruage of the Plains), and dragging after them the lodge poles, to which were attached all the property of the little community. Very many had netting of thong lashed to the poles behind them, and in these word slung the little children too young or too tired to ride. How young a Dakota child is when too young to ride is a question difficult to answer. Those in the cavalcade of yesterday ranged from twelve years down to three. All managed their little ponies with equal grace. Herds of loose animals,

the squaws who were visit e-most of them remained within the lodges, busy in cooking the evening meal-were dressed very prettily in their peculiar gowns of antelope skins, crusted over with fancial bead work. They did not address the strangers, except to answer the questions put to them by the officials who were taking the census of the village; counting mon, women and children to determine the amount of rations to be drawn.

when visitors approached from the other villages, if food was ready everybody was offered something; generally coffee and bread, the latter an indigestible compound of four and water. Both men and women indulgs in earrings, neckless and bracelets, all made of pieces of brass and nacrecus shells found in the Yellowstone. These carrings are stupendous affairs; while the work of gathering in the arms and "rounding up" the herds of pones was going on the Indian soluters were stationed on the creat of the hills overlooking the village, hot certain whether their services should be needed or not. Some of these are noble specimens of masculine strength and agility. Standing Elk, one of the lately surrendered Cheyennes and now a sergeant, is extremely handsome for an Indian and has a fine reputation among his own people for courage and dash. Six Feathers, an Arapphoe sergeant, never appears except in full uniform and leeis the dignity of ins position very much. By "full uniform" in meant that be always wears his sergeant's jacket closely buttoned up to the neck, and his black hat, issued by the military authorities. He was a folly contempt for other portions of dress considered of importance by white mea. The rest of his uniform painted a bright red.

The surrender of Cray Horse's band ends the Sioux war, so har as it relates to the country between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Yellowsion. How long this condition of peace shall continue as problem which depends greatly upon the deletity with which they government of the United States anall adhere to its obligations. What the nature of these obligations is may as well be explained now. The laditions do not come in to the agencies simply to be fed—at least the Sioux do not—because there is yet a sufficiency of game of all kinds to be found in the country between the north branch of these obligations is may as well be explained now. The ladition do not come in to the agencies striply to be food—at least the stough of the history and perhaps some unjust criticism. The

cated and assisted to become a man and cease to be a bloodthraty vagabond, the present would seem to be the accepted time. People whe are well informed in regard to indian affairs do not express thomselves as unduly sangune for the future. They say it will be the same oid story over and over again. A commission wil be appointed of benevolent oid gentlemen in gold rimmed spectacles, who will indulge in a series of mild plattudes about the Great Spirit and the Great Father, and then skip back to Washington, alter promising to give the Indians draught horses, oxen, cows, sheep, wagons, schools and school teachers. The report of the conference is duly printed in the Indian Commissioner's annual, and there the matter rests. The Indians will anxiously and patiently await the delivery of the goods promised them, but nothing over comes, except beef, flour and chesp blankets, and not always even those. Sometimes the tribe will return to the warpath; sometimes the lindians remain on the reservation and are speedily civilized off the lace of the earth by the loathsome discusses brought among them by the victous and corrupt. It has been the history of many of the tribes; it is not very far from the exact truth with regard to the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoss. Our government made treaties with them to 1851, 1887, 1868 and 1876 (the latter related to the alienation of the Black Hills). How much the treaties promised and how many of the promises have been carried out he one can tell. This is the mismithrous's view of the question. The more sanguine say that the indians have sorrendered in such numbers and given up so many arms and ponies that they will never again be able to risk the chances of a campaign. The companies of Indian solilers keep the military powers perfectly advised of every movement in the tribes and thus will may find the government base to do is to provide seeds and attentions to make the red men commence at once to till the ground and learn to labor. It is said that the object of General Crook's present vi

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MEETING IN SCIENCE HALL YESTERDAY-FRANCIS MURPHY TO VISIT NEW YORK.

The usual Sunday meeting of the American Tempe ance Union, which has been held for several works past in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, took place yesterday afternoon in Science Hall, Eighth street, near Broadway. The cause of the transfer was explained to be the want of sufficient funds in the getting up of meetings in the larger hail. The union

getting up of meetings in the larger hall. The union was already slightly in debt, which it was to be hoped the friends of the cause would soon see liquidated. The meeting yesterday was largely attended, although there was no particular attraction heralded by advertisement. The usual exercises are, however, quite interesting, especially the sligging of temperance spots by the choir, and there are always plenty of temperance apostles ready to address the audience.

After reading the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, Brother Cady, an old temperance washorse, took the platform and delivered a regular jid fashioned temperance address, in which the vice of intemperance was pictured in forcible language. He said that the highest intellects and the most soften insulations influences of alconolic liquids, and proceeded temperally.

Francis Murphy Coming.

Francis Harrier Coming.

Francis Harrier Coming.

Francis Harrier Coming.

Francis Harrier Coming.

Mr. Gibbs spoke on the subject of temperance and in regard to the especial matter in hand. He was no lowed by others and the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE IN BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the Temperance Brotherhood of Chris noon in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. Mr. Ell Johnson, Rev. Dr. Loomis and others addressed the meeting. All present were urged to assist the Temperance Brothernood in its endeavor to force those securing lator meeting to conform to the rules lately set forth by the Court of Appeals. The Secretary's report showed that 113 licenses had been granted

THE PASSIONIST MONASTERY.

THE GRAND CONCERT AND ORGAN RECITAL-AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE.

The Church of St. Michael, attached to the Passion ist Monastory of West Hoboken, was crowded to re-pletion yesterday on the occasion of the opening of thegrand organ which has lately been constructed for pletion yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the grand organ which has lately been constructed for the Passionists. The affair was made a gain day by the Catholic residents of Hudson county, while husdrods of people, lovers of good music, came from this city and Brooklyn. The organ, when ultimately completed, with projected additions, will cost \$20,000. It is considered one of the most artistically completed instruments in the country. It has forty-two speaking metal pipes, and the total number of pipes in that present is 4,000. Its case is filty-four feet high and forty-two bread. Last evening a grand concort and organ rectail was given, Mr. H. Bislia, of St. Ann's Church, of this city, presiding at the organ, and assisted by the following sruists connected with said church:—Muss Annie E. Boric, soprano; Miss Antonie Henne, contralto; Mr. Christiau Fritsen, stener; Mr. Anguin Blum, baribone; also Miss A. Wiegand, Miss H. Oberadorfer, Mr. M. Donovan, Mr. Henry Swicardi and Mr. Egbert Lansing, planist. The musical programme was given in yesterday? Mraato and the performance was a thoroughly excelsent one. The sudience numbered over three thousand people, netting upward of one thousand five hundred dollars loward the paying off the debt of the monastery. The colebrated "human voice" notes of the organ created no little effect among the auditors. The Provincial of the Order of Passionists in the United States, Father Glovanni Stelanini; Superior, Father Nius, Vice Superior, Father Alexander; the founder of the Order, occupied seats it the sanctuary. The first performance by the organist of the monastery, Pather Laurence Manalein, will be given this evening.

## GONE TO HER DEATH.

Lewis Rosener, a German baker, of No. 382 Tenth avenue, late on Saturday night, found the body of a servant girl, named Veronica Nill, in his employ, hanging to a hook in a closet suspended by a piece of clothesiine. A noise heard by Mr. Roesner was the ciothealine. A noise heard by Mr. Roesner was the cry of the unfortunate girl in her death struggle. She had been employed at No. 382 Tepth avenue about two weeks, and no one could be found yeaterday who knew much of her history. It was learned, however, that she came from Wittenburg, Germany, about two years ago. A lew days ago she sent a check for \$82 te her widowed mother in the old country. In one of her dresses there was found a bank book which showed that she had saved and sont to Germany a considerable amount of money in small sums since her arrival in this country. On being questioned by a Hanala been acting very strangely for the past few days, and she had remerked to ser humband that she leared the girl was going cray. The girl had also met and talked with on the street a young man whom the family aid not knew. Mrs. Roesner had as caspicion that she was suffering from some trouble which she was ashamed to courses; but she refrained from questioning her. A post-mortem examination of the body yesterday by Dr. Goldschmilt showed that the pees girl was about to become a mother.

DEADLY CELLS.

AN INSENSIBLE MAN, ABBESTED FOR INTOXICA-TION. DIES IN HIS CKLL.

An unknown man was lound at midnight Saturday by Officer Weinberg, of the Fourteenth precinct, in by Officer Weinberg, of the Fourteenth precinct, in an insensible condition. He was taken to the Mulberry street station house and locked up on a charge of intoxication. At half-past two o'clock the doorman discovered that the man was quivel and informed the Sergeant, who telegraphed to the Chambers Street Hospital for an ambulance. The surgeon who came with the ambulance pronounced him dead. This is the second man who has been arrested for intoxication during the past week and has been found dead in the cells of the Mulberry street station house.